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INTIMATIONS

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14,000 tons each.

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THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

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S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Mar. 27th.
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MACAO NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, March 18th.

REQUIEM SERVICE FOR THE LATE BISHOP.

At the Requiem service held this morning there was a crowded congregation, testifying to the respect in which the late Bishop D. Joao Paulino d'Almeida e Castro was held. The Cathedral was draped in black, and a big crown was suspended from the roof of the high altar with draperies, extending from six tribunes. A large canopy was erected over a catafalque, which was surrounded with candles and wreaths of evergreen.

At the foot was a wreath sent by the Sociedade de S. Vicente de Paula, Hongkong. On the catafalque the Bishop's mitre and bacula were placed. The Mass was said by the Rev. Dean Bartolo, with Pontifical assistance by Bishop Pozzoni. The four last blessings were given by Canons Bartolo, Sarmiento, Soares and Alvares, and the fifth and last blessing was pronounced by Bishop Pozzoni. At the end of the mass the Most Rev. Father Nunes, who was elected Vicar-General after the death of the late Bishop, addressed the congregation, extolling the good work done by the late Bishop during 15 years' faithful ministry. The service was attended by His Excellency the Governor, Generals Garcias and Rodrigues, Lieut.-Col. Santos, Capt. Lobato, Leliao and Oliveira, and Senhor Magalhaes Correia, and many other naval and military officers. The civil authorities were represented by the Chief Justice Americo de Souza Daniel Ferreira (Administrator), Senhor Faria Maia (Director of the P.W.D.), Senhor Jose da Silva (Colonial Secretary), Senhor M. Lima (Rector of the Lyceu), Senhor A. Pereira (manager of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino), and many others.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Harmston's Circus is having a very successful season in the city.

There is a great want of water in the city, and the weather continues dry much longer there will be a water famine.

A good number of parents are busily engaged every evening at the Macao Club preparing their children for entrance at Easter. Not less than twenty couples will take part in the performance, for which artistic costumes are being prepared.

SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS IN CHINESE.

TO BE PRESENTED AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The Queen's College Amateur Dramatic Association will present "The Merchant of Venice," "Two Gentlemen of Verona," and "The Taming of the Shrew" in the large hall of the College on the evenings of April 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th. There will be a repeat performance of one of the plays on the fourth night.

The plays have been translated into Cantonese by one of the old boys, and those taking part include both past and present students at the College, assisted by a few of the Chinese masters. Large attendances are expected, and the proceeds will be divided between the Queen's College Ambulance Equipment, and the Alice Memorial Hospital, and the fund being raised in aid of the victims in the recent disaster at the race course.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.
One hundred and ten men will be withdrawn from Foot Patrol duty on and from April 1st, and will be detailed for search duty as above. The names of forty men from No. 1 Platoon and seventy men from No. 3 Co., etc., will be submitted by Inspector Tustace, and Chief Inspector Wong, respectively, before Tuesday, March 20th.

As a result of above the Schedule of Patrol Duties will be revised. A draft is being sent to Warrant Officers for approval.

ATTACHMENTS.
Have been placed at Central (No. 7) No. 2, and Yau-mai for use of Police.

P.C. 473 J. A. E. Bullock (Sergeant H.K.D.C.).
P.C. 436 F. E. Joeland (H.K.D.C.).

P.C. 703 W. E. Roberts has been granted permission to resign on leaving the Colony.

By Order,
T. F. HODGE,
A.S.P. (L) and Assistant,
Hongkong, March 20th, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

All detachments will parade at the Cricket Ground on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 9 a.m. for Company and Stretcher drill, and inspection of equipment.

Dress: Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (filled), waterbottles (filled), Ambulances and stretchers required. (Ed.) E. RAINE,
District Supt. in charge of District Hongkong, 20th March 1918.

THE LATE DR. J. M. ATKINSON DEDICATION OF A MURAL TABLET.

At St. John's Cathedral last evening the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lauder) dedicated a mural tablet in memory of the late Dr. J. M. Atkinson, formerly P.C.M.O. of Hongkong, who died on May 23rd, 1917. His Excellency the Governor and Miss May, His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, and Mr. J. R. Wood were among those present.

The usual evensong was conducted by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, at the conclusion of which the Bishop delivered a short address.

Taking for his text Proverbs x., 17.—"The memory of the just is blessed"—the Bishop said: Whatever opinion we may hold regarding prayer for the dead, we certainly must believe that the dead should be held in remembrance. We must remember that those who died in Christ are witnesses of what is going on in the world at the present time. It is well then that we should do what we can to retain in our memories and in the remembrance of the future generations those who have served God faithfully. Remembrance is helpful to the living. It was my privilege at the time when I came into the Colony to know intimately Dr. Atkinson, and to know him to be a man of certain characteristics in his life impressed themselves upon me. One was his devotion to public duty. No doubt it was this that made him select the noble vocation of healing. He was Superintendent in charge of the Government Civil Hospital in 1887 when quite a young man, and subsequently was appointed P.C.M.O. in this Colony, and it was only to be expected of him that he distinguished himself. He received the thanks of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the great service he rendered during the terrible time of the plague epidemic in 1898. The tablet which I am going to dedicate is placed close to the window which was dedicated in memory of the brave Sisters who died at that time, and it is proper that both should be close together. Then I was impressed by his true manliness. He was a pleasant, cheery, reasonable man, with a keenness on all outdoor sports. I was also impressed with his example of genuine religion. We have many things which take people away from Divine Service, but as far as I can remember, Dr. Atkinson was always present. He was a regular worshipper, a devout churchman and took a deep interest in the Cathedral. He was always elected a representative of the Church Body at the annual meeting, and it is only natural that seat-holders should present a fitting memorial of the man. In all these things Dr. Atkinson set an example that every man in this Colony would do well to copy. It is good to have some tablet to keep his memory green. His memory is an inspiration to his widow and his sons; an inspiration to his friends, and I believe it is an example to all. I am now going to dedicate this tablet, and I think the members of the congregation would like to stand round while the dedication is going on.

The inscription on the tablet, which is a marble one, is as follows:

Sacred to the memory of Dr. John Milford Atkinson, M.D. He was called to Higher Service on May 23rd, 1917, aged 59 years. Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital and P.C.M.O. of this Colony from 1887 to 1912. "Well Done."

The Bishop blessed the tablet and then pronounced the Benediction.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. COUNTERFEIT COINS.

A Chinese was charged with stealing 40 cents and with having seen counterfeit coins in his possession. He was able to prove that the 40 cents belonged to him and the case against him under this heading was dismissed. For being in possession of the counterfeit coins Mr. Wolfe fined him \$10 with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour.

MURDER IN YE WO STREET.

Two Chinese—Ip Hoi and Pan Lam—were charged with murdering Lai Man at 13, Ye Wo Street, on the 16th inst. Inspector Sim stated that the deceased and the two defendants shared a cubicle at 13, Ye Wo Street. The first defendant and the deceased were employed as sugar sellers at the China Sugar Refinery, and the second defendant was a sugar sifter at the Taikeo Sugar Refinery. The two defendants and the deceased, who had been doing night work, went to bed at about 7 a.m. on the 16th inst. At about 11.15 a noise as if a bed was being beaten was heard by the principal tenant of the house. The defendants subsequently left the house, but they came back later, and their object was apparently to keep the body of the deceased until they could dump it in the harbour during the night. The body of the deceased was found dead on the bed with the head smashed in with a chopper. A blacksmith, who occupied the ground floor of the house, noticed blood coming down the walls from the floor above soon after 12 o'clock. A woman came down and assisted to wash the blood stains off the walls. The first defendant went at about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon to the China Sugar Refinery and tendered his own and the deceased's pay cheque and received the money for both. When charged at the police station the two defendants accused each other of the crime.

Mr. Wood remanded the case until Friday.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

ROYAL ENGINEERS RES. 1. STAFF AND DEPTS. 1.

This game was played on the Club ground yesterday. The result is very creditable to the Staff and Departments, who throughout the second half were without the services of two of their players injured earlier in the game. The team was responsible for some very fine defence work, and while Wain, Connor and Knight were all good, Lawrence was magnificent in the Staff defence, his kicking and tackling being a pleasure to watch. Both goals had narrow escapes in the first few minutes of play. The Staff were the first to find the net, Ellarby breaking through the opposing defence, and scoring with a well-placed shot. The sappers attacked after the kick-off, and Wain stopped Millard, who was getting dangerously near goal. The wind was blowing strongly across the field, making the ball very difficult to control. Strange came into contact with an opponent, and hurt his leg, having to be carried off the field. Gordon attempted a hard drive which went behind, and Parton just afterwards tested the custodian with a good ground shot which was saved. Then Taylor was injured, and had to leave the field, the interval arriving with the Staff leading by one goal to nil.

On resuming, both Staff players attempted to play again, but both found it impossible, and left the field. A determined rush by the sappers was stopped by the Staff goalkeeper, Baker, being so close to the goal that he pitched heading into the net. Then Parton broke through. His shot was saved, and the ball went back to Gordon, who lifted it over into the net. Sheriff was laid out for a few seconds, but soon recovered, and the game continued to be a struggle between a determined R.E. attack and a stubborn Staff defence, the latter succeeding in keeping their opponents out until the final whistle sounded with the game a draw.

Referee—Mr. Wright.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

The postponed events of the Queen's College Sports programme were run off yesterday morning under splendid conditions. The race for members of the school division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, in full kit, was very hotly contested, and there was a large field in the mile race, in which the winner made a very good impression. The obstacle race was most amusing. A very large field thinned out until the result lay between about half a dozen. The Invitation team race was again won by Ellis Kadoorie, who just managed to beat Yamani on the post. The prizes will be distributed at a later date in school, by Lady Ho Tung. Results:—

AMBULANCE RACE in full kit—1, Mok King Kwai; 2, Yeung King Kui; 3, Isoi Chi Yui.

ONE MILE RACE. Open—1, D. Leung; 2, E. Haroon; 3, Li Kam Li. Time: 5min. 30sec.

CHINA S. MASTERS RACE—100 YARDS. Haroon—1, Mr. Kong; 20 yards; 2, Mr. To; 3, Yung Sang; 12 yards; 3, Mr. Lai In Tong; 12 yards.

INVITATION TEAM RACE—1, Ellis Kadoorie; 2, Yamani.

OBSTACLE RACE—1, Ke King Fan; 2, Chen Chi Poon; 3, Ip Kan.

CLASS TEAM RACE—1, Full 3; 2, Commercial 2.

CONSOLATION RACE—1, In Po Kan; 2, S. Haroon; 3, Hui Chung Ming.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL AT THE CITY HALL.

PUPILS OF PROF. E. DANENBERG.

The pupils of Professor E. Danenberg gave their fourth annual pianoforte recital at the City Hall last evening before a fairly large attendance of patrons and friends. The programme was a pleasing one. Many of the students showed considerable promise, and Prof. Danenberg is to be heartily congratulated upon the results which could only have been achieved by careful and painstaking tuition. In addition to the items provided by the pupils, Mrs. Balem gave two violin solos which were thoroughly appreciated. Those taking part in addition to Prof. Balem and Prof. Danenberg himself were:—Miss Nolan and Master Nolan, Miss Sarah Shaw, Miss Joyce Thornhill, Miss Lillian Chonally, Miss May Choy, Miss Florence Simmons, Miss Edwina Mackay, Miss Conny Martin, Messrs. William and Alexander Mckenzie, Miss Elfrida Channing, Miss May Fincher, Miss May Woo, Miss Ella Alves and Mr. B. Baganasco.

ALLEGED ASSAULT IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.

A Chinese was charged with assault with intent to rob and a woman was charged with aiding and abetting. Inspector Wain said the woman introduced the complainant, a young woman, to two men at a boarding-house in Cantonment Road. Some time during the night the men set upon the young woman intending to rob her. She resisted and a struggle took place on the verandah of the hotel. The noise attracted the attention of the police, and one of the men broke his thigh in an attempt to escape by jumping into the street from the verandah of the first floor. Both men were arrested.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

AN OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAMME.

It is now possible to give approximately the programme for the celebration of St. George's Day (April 23rd).

In the morning there will be the customary street collections, sale of badges, and office-to-office collections.

A "Tombs" Competition will be held, full particulars of which will be published later.

It was intended to hold an International Fair and Bazaar in the afternoon, but, owing to the prevailing epidemic, this has had to be reluctantly abandoned, the Committee having been advised by Medical Authorities that any plan involving great crowds is very undesirable. This is to be deplored, as the Committee had in preparation such an extensive and attractive programme for the afternoon's entertainment as could not possibly have failed to be a great attraction to the public and source of revenue to the funds. Fate, however, decrees that it must be cancelled, and it is, therefore, sincerely hoped that the public, with that generosity for which Hongkong is justly famed, will the more liberally subscribe to that part of the day's programme which can safely be held.

Unfortunately, the play, "Pinkie and the Fairies," has had to be abandoned also, as it involved rehearsals by very many children, and it would never do to let the little ones run even the slightest risk. Another play, however, will be staged at the Theatre Royal by adults.

There will therefore be "something doing" morning and evening, but, for reasons of public health, the afternoon programme—which was bound to have been a financial success—has had to be abandoned. Nevertheless, we feel we shall not appeal in vain to our readers for their full financial support of that most worthy cause—the raising of funds for War Charities.

The sale of tickets for the War Bonds Drawing proceeds apace. Upwards of 40,000 tickets have been distributed already, the bulk of which have been actually sold. There is, therefore, a very strong probability that the amount which the Committee set out to get will be obtained and for this purpose tickets have been sent very far afield. This will involve extra time for the returns to come back from distant places, and the Committee have therefore wisely decided to extend the date of drawing. The closing date for the sale of tickets will be extended to June 15th, and the final date for presentation of winning tickets will be extended to December 22nd. All this will be fully advertised to the public, and those who have already purchased tickets will thereby know that the dates stated thereon are so extended.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

ACCOUNTANT OF THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL CHARGED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Albert J. Edwards, lately accountant of the Government Civil Hospital, was charged with the embezzlement of \$500, belonging to the Government.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

Mr. Wood: Now I am going to ask you to plead guilty to the charge on the record. The charge is that you, Albert Edwards, by virtue of being employed in the Government service, did embezzle \$500, money received at the Government Civil Hospital and therefore the property of the Government.

Defendant: I plead not guilty to the charge.

Mr. Longinotto stated that as the defendant had pleaded not guilty the case would require a great deal of preparation. They would have to get evidence on various charges against defendant. There were altogether 45 witnesses to be examined, 23 of whom were in the Government Service, and would speak to having paid in certain sums of money to the defendant. He asked the Magistrate to fix an early date for the hearing of the case.

Mr. Wood said the only day on which he was free was Friday between 9 and 10.30 a.m.

Mr. Longinotto said that would suit him, but there were the witnesses to be considered. They were Government servants, and had to attend work in the morning.

Mr. Wood said that could not be helped, and remanded the case till 9 a.m. on Friday, when the evidence will be heard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

FOR PEAK, Hongkong, ENGLISH NURSE for little girl of 2 years and infant.
Reply with references to—
Box 21,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1803]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 26th March, 1918, to WEDNESDAY, 27th March, 1918, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1918. [1792]

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN BEEF AND MUTTON—Headquarters Philippine Department, Office of Department Quartermaster, Manila, P.I. Sealed Proposals will be received here until 11 A.M., April 3rd, 1918, and then opened for furnishing about 600,000 lbs. Beef and 175,000 lbs. Mutton. Further information on application.
[1781]

WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.
Apply with references to—
Box No. 100,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1769]

WANTED.

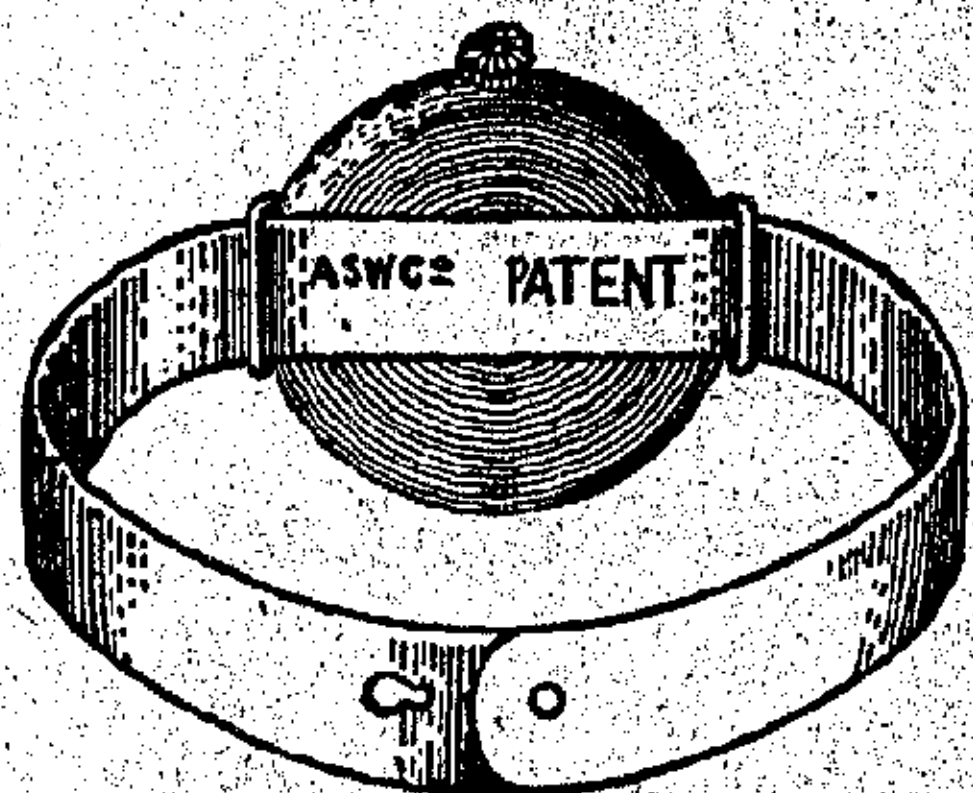
AT the PEAK, for a little girl of 2 years resident EUROPEAN NURSE.
Apply—
Box No. 25,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1698]

FOR SALE.

\$50 PEARL EARRINGS, \$750
PEARL NECKLACE, \$800
LADY'S FUR-CLOAK (KARAKUL BUHAR).
Apply to the undersigned any day between Noon and 4 P.M.
LIEUT. SNARSKI,
Room No. 2, Grand Hotel.
[1791]

NOTICE

PATENTS ORDINANCE 1892.
GAMMETER'S PATENT.
IMPROVED MEANS OF SECURING WRIST WATCHES TO WEARER'S WRIST.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Majesty's LETTERS PATENT (No. 13,063) were granted in the United Kingdom on the 20th August, 1915, and LETTERS PATENT have also been granted in HONGKONG, to FINEST OTTO GAMMETER for the above invention.
ANY PERSON infringing the rights of the Patentee will be proceeded against according to law.
Hongkong, the 6th day of March, 1918.
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for Finest Otto Gammeter,
Anglo-Swiss Watch Company,
7, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
[1746]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES!

SAUSAGES!

A Variety
to suit all tastes:
OXFORD SAUSAGES,
CAMBRIDGE
PORK
BEEF
LIVER
BOLOGNA, HEAD CHEESE,
BLACK PUDDING,
WHITE
etc., etc., etc.
[1593]

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MISSIONARIES

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Paper .. 0.80

INTIMATIONS

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1918. [1742]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 26th March, 1918, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1918. [1776]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, 11, A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1918. [1755]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1747]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, 11, A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Managers.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1918. [1752]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, July 8th, 1918.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.
The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1918.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves—

(a) Two King Edward VII. Scholarships of 240 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for these Scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) Two President's Scholarships of four hundred dollars each (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for one of these Scholarships must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII. Scholarship.

(c) Four cash prizes \$100 each (Hongkong Currency).
Candidates who secure King Edward VII. or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918."

[1774]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARI-MUTUEL TICKETS on the 5th Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweepstake, Places and Wins, also Cash Sweepstake holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M.—5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 24th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweepstake, Places and Wins) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
[1717]

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed by Messrs. JENSON & NICHOLSON, LIMITED, OF LONDON, to be their Sole Agents in Hongkong, South China, and the Philippine Islands, for the sale of their Vernishes, Enamels, Paints, Colours and all kindred lines manufactured by them.
THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1918. [1773]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Astetic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the General Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[168]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lo Hou Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
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1918

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Binds perfectly with Spirits,

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A little learning is a dangerous thing,

Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian

Spring.

There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain

And drinking deeply sobers us again."

Pope.

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.

BOTTLES 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

GRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

BIRTH.

ETHEL—On the 20th March, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. MURCHISON FLETCHER, 112, The Peak, a son.
[1801]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VOUX ROAD, C.
SHAMON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 21st MARCH, 1918.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

An announcement that General CHANG TUNG, the Tschun of Fengtien, has agreed to surrender the arms which he captured at Chinwangtao will be received with relief in Peking. The General's recent action in despatching his troops to within a few miles of the canal gave rise to the fear that he was determined to emulate the example of CHAO HSUN, the king-maker, and take possession of the city. CHANG denied any such intention, but, nevertheless, allowed it to be understood that he considered the presence of his soldiers near the capital as an inducement to the President to take the action he desired. This yielded to the President, the former Tschun on the Hupeh front, and the people of the capital, and General CHANG was called upon to explain his conduct. Promptly he assured the President of the purity of his motives, and expressed surprise that he did not realize that he was acting in accordance with the decisions reached at the Tientsin Conference of Northern Tschuns when military action against the South was agreed upon. It was admitted that his *bona fides* were borne out by the transportation of part of his forces towards Peking. The anxiety of the people of Peking was very real in view of the fact that CHANG and his followers were hungry and were they were induced to become respectable members of society.

The President, dismayed by the hopelessness of the situation, drew up a telegram to the provinces announcing his intention to resign, but he was persuaded to reconsider the matter when he received messages from all the Northern Tschuns, including those on the Yangtze, requesting him to continue in office. As General TAO KUN and CHANG TSO-LIN announced that they demanded the dismissal of LI SHUN, the latter has sent in his resignation to the President, whose face is thereby saved, but it is extremely doubtful whether the resignation will be accepted. LI SHUN and the other Yangtze Tschuns stand for compromise with the South, a policy which the President has made his own. Consequently, some further maneuvering may be expected before the situation is clarified. At the same time the feeling has been growing in Peking, until it has become almost a conviction, that peace is within sight, although the reply of the South-West provinces to the overtures made to them reveals no indication of any readiness to compromise. Nevertheless, in the recent past no issue that divided the nation has been fought to a finish. In some quarters it is feared that peace by conciliation will result in government by abnegation of authority. The official view at Peking is that when the Southern forces have been driven out of Yochow and Changsha, and cleared from Hunan they will become disheartened and, under the strain of military defeat, dissensions amongst the Confederation will result in its disintegration. The view is not an extravagant one, for undoubtedly differences do exist among the Southern forces, and it requires no effort of the imagination to believe that these will be accentuated if the superior Northern armies deprive the Southern forces of recently won strategical positions. Latest reports indicate that the Southerners have been defeated in several preliminary engagements, and that TAO KUN's troops are attacking Yochow, the fall of which is considered to be imminent. The Yangtze position, however, is still acute, owing to the attitude of Brigadier-General FANG YU-HSIANG, LI SHUN's subordinate, who disembarked his force of 10,000 soldiers at Anking, some time back, while on his way to the relief of Hankow and the Han cities, and proceeded to Wusieh, whence he offered councils of peace to Peking.

In other matters the state of drift continues. Nobody cares to assume responsibility. General WANG SHIH-CHEN, the Premier, still hides in his cave of Adulaim. General TIAN CHI-JUI is too busy occupied with his "war participation" work to dream of returning to the Premiership. YANG SHIH-CHI, also, is otherwise engaged, and is not to be tempted to Peking. Thus the Premiership is going begging. Were a strong man in this position he would almost naturally succeed to the Presidency. For that reason many would like to see TIAN CHI-JUI take up the portfolio, but probably he prefers to have the honour thrust upon him more directly. Meanwhile, events are moving on the Northern frontier. There is still talk of Chinese intervention in Siberia in co-operation with Japan. Reinforcements have been despatched to the north of Manchuria and the troops are busy entrenching. It must be conceded that the Chinese General TAO, who won commendations for his intervention in Harbin, seems to be handling the situation very well indeed. He has warned the Bolsheviks that if they cross the frontier their action will be interpreted as a declaration of war against China, adding that the Chinese authorities regard SEMENOV'S force as part of the army of the Russian Provisional Government, which they recognised.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball, who has been suffering from an attack of measles, resumed his duties at the Magistracy yesterday. The programme for the Gymbkhana meeting to be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, April 6th, comprises seven events. A draft for £20, part proceeds of a concert given recently at the Helena May Institute, has been forwarded to St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors. Sixteen cases of cerebro-spinal fever were reported on Tuesday, twelve of which were in the City of Victoria. There were no deaths. One of the victims was a European, and the rest were Chinese.

General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan and Grand Marshal of the Military Government, replying to the peace overture of the North as communicated through former Viceroy Tsou Chuan-shun, insists that the National Assembly shall be reconvened; that Feng Kuo-chang may be Acting President, but his reelection must be in accordance with the Presidential Election Law; that the appointment of officials for the Yunnan, Szechuan and Kwangchow Provinces should be in accord with the feeling of the district concerned; that the former status of the officers and men of the Independent Navy shall be restored, only naval officers being assigned to important naval stations; that the Central Government shall not interfere with the purchase of arms by the South-Western Provinces for national defence; that the former ranks and positions of General Li Tien-tsai and Shieh Sing-chin, ex-Hupeh, shall be restored as usual; and that all expenses in connection with the armies for national protection and in the cause of constitutionalism shall be borne by the Central Government.

General Tang has directed the Bureau of Finance at Yunnan to remit, at its earliest convenience, funds for the expenses of the National Assembly to be in regular session in Canton in April. The Military Governor of Kweichow, also, is remitting funds to the National Assembly.

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CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

March 19th.

It is reported that large gangs of bandits are preparing to attack Fatsan from various adjacent places, and, if successful, to advance on Canton. The local authorities have reported the matter to the Tschun and warned all the soldiers in the place to be prepared for such attempts.

THE CANTON-SAMSHUI RAILWAY.

The Provisional Government sent a representative to take charge of the Canton-Samshui Railway yesterday. The Superintendent of the Railway Company, who was appointed by the Peking Government, was dismissed.

GENERAL LUNG'S MILITARY ADVANCE.

General Lung Chai-kwong, after the occupation of Yungkuang, sent troops to various important places and they have advanced well into the interior.

TUNG SHIU-YEE.

The Tschun has received a telegram from Mr. Tung Shiu-yee stating that he has arrived at Shanghai and will go to Japan. He will not enter political circles.

YANPING DISTRICT REOCCUPIED.

It is reported that General Lung's Chief Commander, Li Kar-pan, suddenly attacked Yanping City at midnight on the 15th inst. Canton troops in the city were taken by surprise and compelled to disperse, the city being again occupied by General Lung's troops.

Before its occupation, the city was under heavy fire, and several hundred houses were destroyed by shells. Nearly all the Canton troops perished, very few escaping. Lung's troops have occupied Yanping and are now fighting the Yunnan troops on the outskirts of the city.

CANTON LEADER'S SURRENDER.

A message from Sanchow states that a Canton leader, Chan Tak-chun, surrendered to General Lung yesterday. Commander Ngai Pong-ping (Superintendent of Police of Canton), who objected to Chan's surrender, was killed by Chan's followers. Troops under Ngai's command have dispersed owing to the loss of their Chief.

CANTON, March 20th.

GENERAL LUNG'S NEW ARMY.

General Lung Chai-kwong has greatly increased his military power recently. Over 5,000 new soldiers were recruited from K'o Chow last month. Lung has formed these men into the 6th Chan Mo army and has dispatched them to the Yung Kong front.

Chief Commander Tam Ho-ming reports that Southerners again occupied Ao Chow on the 18th inst. They are preparing to proceed further into the interior.

PROPOSED LOTTERY.

It is reported that a certain person has offered a large amount to the Provisional Government for permission to re-open the Pak K'op Pui lottery in the Province. The Government, it is said, is considering the matter.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen entertained the American Consul yesterday.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

THE REPLY TO THE NORTH.

General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan and Grand Marshal of the Military Government, replying to the peace overture of the North as communicated through former Viceroy Tsou Chuan-shun, insists that the National Assembly shall be reconvened; that Feng Kuo-chang may be Acting President, but his reelection must be in accordance with the Presidential Election Law; that the appointment of officials for the Yunnan, Szechuan and Kwangchow Provinces should be in accord with the feeling of the district concerned; that the former status of the officers and men of the Independent Navy shall be restored, only naval officers being assigned to important naval stations; that the Central Government shall not interfere with the purchase of arms by the South-Western Provinces for national defence; that the former ranks and positions of General Li Tien-tsai and Shieh Sing-chin, ex-Hupeh, shall be restored as usual; and that all expenses in connection with the armies for national protection and in the cause of constitutionalism shall be borne by the Central Government.

FUNDS FOR THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

General Tang has directed the Bureau of Finance at Yunnan to remit, at its earliest convenience, funds for the expenses of the National Assembly to be in regular session in Canton in April. The Military Governor of Kweichow, also, is remitting funds to the National Assembly.

THE WAR.

ALLIES AND GERMANY'S POLITICAL CRIMES.

DETERMINATION TO FINISH POLICY OF PLUNDER.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR ATTACKS THE ALLIES.

BRITISH AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Branco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, March 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out successful raids at Villers-Guislain, La Vaucquerie, and Bois-Guénier.

The Portuguese raided trenches eastward of Neuve Chapelle and brought back prisoners and two machine-guns. We repulsed three raids at Fleuxbaix and Bois-Guénier, inflicting losses.

There was hostile artillery firing in the forward and back areas of the Ypres sector.

AERIAL DOMINANCE AND ARTILLERY EFFECTIVENESS.

LONDON, March 18th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports:—Our airmen continue brilliant work. The meaning of aerial dominance in relation to artillery effectiveness is well demonstrated by the following figures. In 22 counter-battery shoots, in which 4,400 rounds were fired, the Germans damaged four of our guns, two gunpits, one dug-out, and casualties eight and destroyed a small amount of field ammunition. In a corresponding period we carried out 95 counter-battery shoots, in which we hit 55 gunpits, of which ten apparently were destroyed, and caused 84 explosions and 10 fires. The damage done to guns and the casualties caused are only conjecturable from these figures.

GERMANS' RELUCTANCE TO RAID.
The reluctance of the German soldiers to undertake raids is shown by the statements of prisoners taken in an unsuccessful raid south of the Ypres-Commines canal on the night of March 13th that liberal inducements were offered the raiders in the shape of promotion, leave or money, the average reward for capturing a machine-gun being 75 marks. The prisoners attribute the failure of the raid to our sturdy resistance and lack of surprise, owing to most of their non-coms being drunk, having been heavily doped with brandy. Whereas our men volunteer eagerly for raids as being fine adventures, the Germans apparently must be bribed and dragged.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, March 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy raided two posts eastward of Poelcapelle. Four of our men are missing.

Hostile artillery were active on the Bapaume-Cambrai road, in the forward and back areas of Armentières and Ypres.

AERIAL WORK.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation:—There has been increased air activity. We dropped 10½ tons of bombs on railway sidings at Somain, billets on all parts of the front, and on three aerodromes.

We brought down three machines in a force encounter over an aerodrome. During the day we brought down 18 and drove down eight enemy machines. Four of ours are missing.

Our night-fliers dropped five tons of bombs on two aerodromes, a dump north-eastward of St. Quentin, and billets at Douai and Menin. All returned.

BELGIAN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, March 19th.

A Belgian communiqué states:—Following the recent activity, the enemy attacked in the region of Nieupoort, Dixmude and Mercken in considerable force with *Stosstruppen*. The enemy gained a footing in some advance elements near Nieupoort, from which he was partially driven out.

After a violent bombardment the enemy penetrated advanced posts in the direction of Dixmude and by the use of *Flammenwerfer* into part of a trench on the west bank of the Yser.

Our counter-attacks entirely restored the positions.

An enemy attack in the direction of Mercken was repulsed by our barrage.

The artillery struggle is very lively on the whole front.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, March 18th.

A communiqué states:—The artillery duel continues on the right of the Meuse. Our fire drove off enemy reconnoitring parties attempting to reach our lines in the region of Harcourt and north-west of Bezonvaux.

There was fairly great artillery firing north of Le Viol and on both banks of the Sèvre in the Vosges.

EARLIER CABLES.

DESTRUCTION OF MINENWERFER BATTERIES.

PARIS, March 18th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters reports:—The centre of activity has now shifted to the Meuse. The big French raids mentioned in yesterday's communiqué were directed against the sectors where the enemy has completed all his preparations for attack. The result of the raids is that the communications were so thoroughly smashed that it will be many weeks before the enemy can attack from these places.

The French advanced 100 yards at a time in accordance with the gunners' time-table. One of the main objects was the destruction of the *minenwerfer* batteries. This was effected partly by artillery and partly by blowing up with grenades. Some 50 of these powerful weapons were thus demolished before the French returned.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, March 18th.

A communiqué states:—An enemy *coup-de-main* north of Juvin-court and another south-east of Corbeny were repulsed, with appreciable enemy losses after lively fighting.

There was lively reciprocal artillery firing, especially in the Samogneux and Bezonvaux districts, and between Buns and Badonviller, in Lorraine.

ENEMY LINES PENETRATED.

PARIS, March 19th.

A communiqué states:—A detachment last night penetrated the enemy lines in the region of Rheims to a depth of a kilometre, and destroyed numerous occupied dug-outs. We brought back nine prisoners.

The enemy at midnight after a sharp artillery preparation, carried out a *coup-de-main* north-east of Sillery, which broke down under our fire.

There was a violent artillery duel on the right of the Meuse, particularly in the region of Hill 344.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RAID IN RHINELAND.

LONDON, March 18th.

The Times Correspondent at The Hague states that a neutral returned from Germany gives vivid accounts of the panic in Rhineland caused by the air raid on March 12th. All the factories were stopped for hours. Fifty persons were killed at Coblenz, the heaviest material damage was inflicted and there were many fires.

EARLIER CABLES.

RAID ON MANNHEIM.

LONDON, March 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson announced that British aeroplanes raided Mannheim on March 18th and dropped over a ton of bombs, obtaining excellent results. Hits were obtained on the Badische Soda-Fabrik. An enemy formation attacked the British squadron, and two enemy machines were driven down, the remainder being driven off. All our machines returned safely.

LATEST CABLES.

AERIAL WARFARE.

Mr. MacPherson stated that since October we had made 39 effective air raids in Germany under very difficult conditions, and had dropped 48 tons of bombs. We lost only 10 machines in 250 flights. (Cheers.) The number of raids and amount of explosives dropped had steadily increased, whilst the increased distance to which the raids had been carried into Germany was most satisfactory. The majority of the raids were carried out in broad daylight, and the bursting of the bombs had been photographed, completely confirming the reports as to their effectiveness. The attacks were concentrated upon military important objects, strikingly contrasting with the enemy's promiscuous methods. Our night-raiders flew down and fired at searchlights, trains, and railway stations. The enemy's anti-aircraft defences had steadily increased. The enemy aeroplanes were defeated with loss whenever they attempted to intervene. Our aeroplanes occasionally attacked enemy aeroplanes preparing for a raid in France.

In the Mannheim raid eight direct hits were obtained on the Badische Soda-Fabrik, causing an abnormally large column of smoke to ascend, also two bursts were seen at the docks, and one on another large factory.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIED RAIDS ON GERMAN TOWNS.

AMSTERDAM, March 18th.

The Supreme Commander of the German Air Forces, interviewed by the *Cologne Gazette*, states that the raids on Paris will cease when the attacks on German open towns cease.

The paper admits that the raid in Germany have inflicted heavy losses, and says "we are now waiting to see whether France will take our severe penalties to heart."

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN RETALIATORY MEASURE.

LONDON, March 18th.

A Berlin official statement contains:—Owing to the conduct of the British Naval forces in the barred zone declared round the German light by England, we are forced to take measures which will make navigation in this region very dangerous for neutral shipping.

The statement disclaims responsibility in the matter, except where direction by the German Admiralty is followed.

OBITUARY.

VOISIN BEY.

PARIS, March 19th.

The death is announced of Voisin Bey, vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Suez Canal.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CANADA AND THE WAR.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 18th.

The Duke of Devonshire, at the opening of Parliament, said he was confident that the legislators were animated by the unflinching spirit which had inspired them during the long and anxious years of effort and sacrifice, and would sustain the high cause for which the country had already borne a splendid part.

The effort confronting them demanded the sternest resolve, but their hearts were as firm and their courage as undimmed as among their countrymen holding the battle-line beyond the seas, who still sustained an unbroken record of distinguished achievement. Reinforcements necessary to keep up the Canadian forces to full strength had been provided and would be maintained in the future. The industrial and financial stability of Canada, despite the critical conditions had been well maintained. Foreign trade had exceeded all records, and the favourable balance of trade had been vastly increased. The effort of the Allied Nations would continue till the triumph of the Allied cause.

The Duke of Devonshire paid a tribute to the United States, whose energies, power and vast resources were now beginning to be strongly felt.

"CURFEW ORDER" IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 18th.

The London populace is little moved by the "Curfew Order," practically closing down everything at 8.30 p.m., as it is recognised as an urgent war measure. It is expected that shop windows will no longer be lighted. The consumption of coal for domestic purposes will be reduced one-sixth. Trains and buses will be largely curtailed.

THE WAR CABINET'S REPORT.

LONDON, March 18th.

The War Cabinet's report for 1917, already briefly reviewed, has now been published in *extenso*, and it contains illuminating information regarding the War Cabinet's working methods. It describes how each meeting begins with the hearing of reports on the progress of the war since the previous day. The Cabinet then deals with questions awaiting decision unless wider questions of policy are to be discussed. In the former case the Ministers and chief departmental officials concerned attend. Important matters of administration are deliberated with a view to departmental co-ordination, so as to form part of a consistent war plan, and Ministers are invited to bring outside experts if desired. Two hundred and forty-eight outsiders have thus attended in 1917, and tendered their views on foreign, Dominion, Indian, Colonial and Home affairs.

The Foreign Secretary, First Sea Lord and Chief of the Imperial Staff attend every meeting and communicate the latest war intelligence and consult with the War Cabinet on the new points. The War Cabinet met 300 times in 1917. A considerable number of less important but highly complex questions were referred to individual members of the War Cabinet or to Committees of Ministers, or others, with or without power to adopt their conclusions.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

LONDON, March 18th.

The bewildering mass of belated telegrams from Spain seem to indicate that Señor La Cierva on March 12th still had the upper hand.

The postal employees, struck owing to dissatisfaction with the conditions of employment, upon which the military took over the post and telegraph services under Señor La Cierva.

The King opened Parliament on Monday, and his vigorous speech foreboded drastic administration, economic and financial reforms, particularly in the direction of promoting the Spanish overseas trade, reminding Parliament that it was expected to lead the nation in the struggle after the war.

SELF-DETERMINATION OF TOGOLAND TRIBES.

GERMAN STATEMENT A PURE INVENTION.

LONDON, March 18th.

The German Press has been making the most of a statement attributed to German missionaries in Togoland declaring that the tribes were obliged in the middle of 1916 to become English or elect to become German, and that those who chose Germany were punished by forced labour.

An official statement published in London affirms that the above is a pure invention. The future of Togoland was not discussed with the natives, and forced labour ceased when the German rule ended. There can be no doubt that, from the spontaneous expressions by the Chiefs and others regarding the desire of the tribes, they will remain British.

GERMAN PRISONERS ON FRENCH HOSPITAL-SHIPS.

LONDON, March 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the statement that German prisoners were now being carried on French hospital-ships was erroneous.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

WAR MINISTER OF JAPAN'S STATEMENT.

TOKIO, March 18th.

In the House of Representatives, the War Minister stated that there are 94,000 German prisoners in Siberia east of Baikal, and 60,000 west of Baikal. Those east of Baikal are not under control and are trying their utmost to get arms. One thousand Russian Moderates under General Semenov are opposing the Maximalists east of Baikal. The *Entente* might support General Semenov, but Semenov's force is at present weak. There were also some Moderates at Vladivostok and Blagovestchensk. The Maximalists' power is growing, and they are getting a supply of arms and ammunition. Should the German prisoners be organised and support the Maximalists, a serious situation will be created.

FOODSTUFFS IN UKRAINE.

CENTRAL POWERS' DISAPPOINTMENT.

AMSTERDAM, March 18th.

The high hopes of the Central Powers regarding the food supplies from Ukraine are apparently doomed to disappointment. The *Germania* says that the agriculturalists in Ukraine are faced with ruin. Complete anarchy prevails in the villages, the sowing of the crops is faulty and all the corn stocks are hidden, so that the large towns in Ukraine are threatened with scarcity.

The *Germania* hopes that the situation will improve when the troops penetrate East Ukraine.

THE WAR IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 18th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that operations in the Eastern war theatres came under the control of the Allied Council at Versailles.

Mr. Hunt suggested that German officers of superior rank be placed on all British hospital-ships, also on unarmoured merchantmen.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the subject was carefully considered by the Naval and Military authorities, but the action proposed would not be taken, and he could not publicly state the reasons for the decision.

LICHNOWSKY'S MEMORANDUM.

SECRET SITTING OF THE REICHSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, March 18th.

Vorwärts states that a secret sitting of the Reichstag lasting a whole day discussed Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum.

ROUMANIA.

KING GOES TO SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, March 18th.

An unconfirmed report states that the King of Roumania has gone to Switzerland.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GENERAL AVERESCU.

A Sofia telegram states that General Averescu resigned owing to an attempt to assassinate him.

LATEST CABLES.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

LONDON, March 18th.

The present position of Roumania appears to be that, following the resignation of General Averescu, the Cabinet, owing to the refusal of General Averescu and all the politicians who favoured Roumania's entry into the war to sign a peace treaty, an attempt is now being made to form a Ministry to make peace from among the politicians who opposed the Roumanian intervention.

Mr. Marshallman, the prospective Premier, is friendly with the Germans, and consequently it is thought he may be able to obtain better terms than General Averescu. Bukharest telegrams via Austro-Hungary state that M. Marshallman opposes the handing over of Dobruja to Bulgaria, but he would consent to its being administered jointly by the Central Powers.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF PLIGHTED WORD.

LONDON, March 19th.

The Press Bureau announce:—The Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the *Entente* assembled in London feel bound to take note of the political crimes under the name of the German Peace Treaty which have been committed against the Russian people. Russia was unarmed, and, forgetting that for four years Germany had been fighting against the independence of nations and the rights of mankind, the Russian Government, in a mood of singular credulity, expected to obtain by persuasion a democratic peace, which they had failed to obtain by war. The armistice had not expired when the Germans, contrary to their pledge, transferred troops *en masse* to the West. Russia was so weak that she could not protest against this flagrant violation of the plighted word.

When the German Peace was translated into action it was found to involve the invasion of Russian territory, the destruction or capture of all Russia's means of defence, and the organisation of Russian lands for Germany's profit. This proceeding did not differ from annexation because that word was carefully avoided. Meanwhile the Russians, who made military operations impossible, had found diplomacy impossible. Their representatives were compelled to proclaim that while they refused to sign the Treaty, they had no choice but to sign it. They signed not knowing whether it meant peace or war, nor measuring the degree to which the Russian national life was reduced by it to a shadow.

LATEST CABLES.

Poland is threatened with a fourth partition. The device whereby the last trace of her independence is to be crushed are based upon fraudulent promises of freedom. Roumania is also overwhelmed by a merciless passion for domination. We do not and cannot acknowledge such peace treaties. We mean to continue to fight in order to finish once and for all this policy of plunder and establish a peaceful reign of organised justice.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR ACCUSES ALLIES OF HYPOCRISY.

COPENHAGEN, March 18th.

Count Hertling, in the Reichstag, delivered a vitriolic attack on the Allies, to whom, he said, hypocrisy had become second nature. Their untruthfulness was aggravated by brutality towards a neutral country. The Russian Treaty did not contain conditions disgraceful to Russia, which herself had permitted the provinces to break away.

Count Hertling mentioned that Lithuania and Livonia were east of the frontier fixed by the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, but he hoped to have close and friendly relations with these countries.

He declared:—Our enemies have not yet showed the least inclination to finish this terrible war, hence the responsibility for further bloodshed is on their heads. (Loud cheers, except from the Left.) Count Hertling affirmed that it was necessary to police Lithuania and Livonia until their internal security had been guaranteed. The destiny of Courland, which had old cultural relations with Germany, would be reserved till the conditions there were consolidated. As regards Lithuania, he referred to the resolution of the Lithuanian National Council for a close union with Germany, and the foreboding ultimatum of the independent Lithuanians. The independence of Poland was proclaimed by the two Emperors in 1916, hence further shaping of that State was only possible by negotiations between Austro-Germany on the one hand and Poland on the other.

Speaking generally of Russia, Count Hertling said that Germany did not contemplate opposing the "justified wishes" of liberated Russia.

EARLIER CABLES.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

WHOLESALE MASSACRES.

LONDON, March 19th.

Petrograd newspapers report that 500 people were massacred in a single night at the small town of Shukovo. The sailors murdered the inhabitants in two streets at Sevastopol and threw the bodies into the river.

TURKS ACCEPT CAUCASUS PROPOSAL.

PETROGRAD, March 19th.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army has accepted the proposal of the Caucasus Government to commence *pourparlers* for a separate peace.

AUSTRO-GERMANS OCCUPY IMPORTANT POINTS.

The Austro-German forces have occupied important points in the direction of Kark and Kharkoff. The latter was hastily evacuated.

The retreating Russians attempted to set fire to Odessa, but the Germans prevented them.

The Odessa and Nicolai banks have resumed business under German control.

WAR PRISONERS OCCUPY BOSTOFF.

A telegram from Rostoff states that 3,000 well-armed Austro-German war-prisoners are in complete possession of the town.

LATEST CABLES.

COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTH FINLAND RESTORED.

STOCKHOLM, March 18th.

Telegraphic communication with South Finland has been restored.

(Continued on Page 6.)

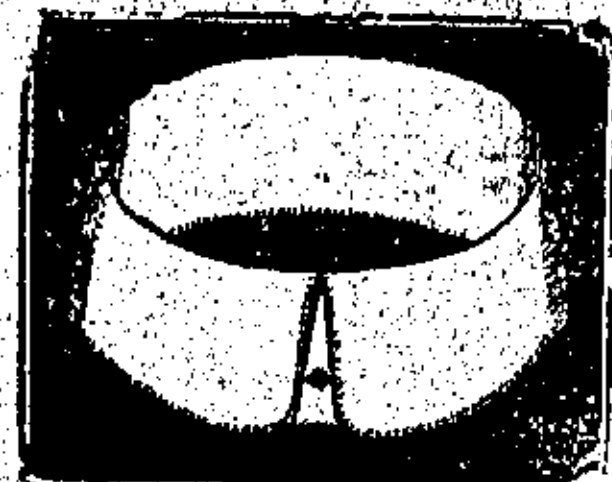
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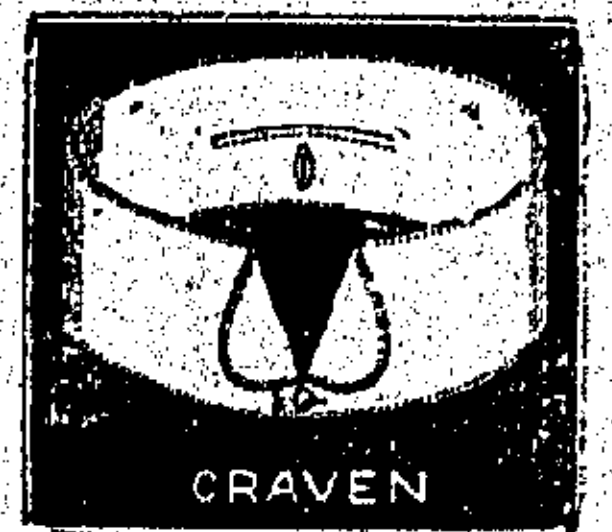
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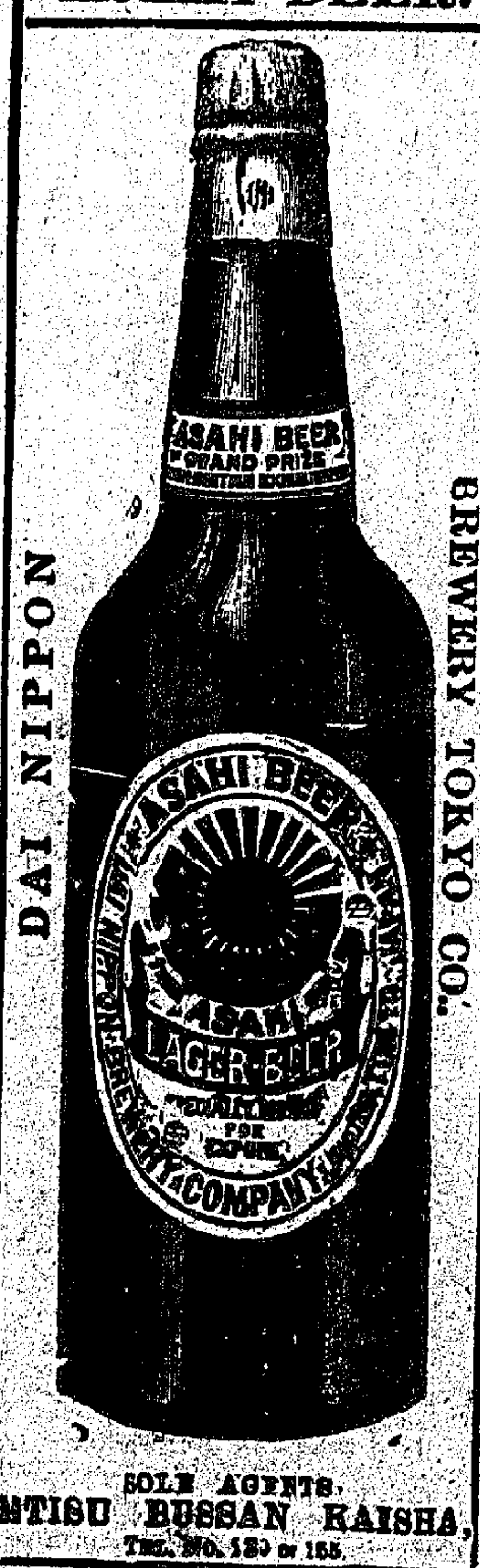
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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

EARLIE CABLES.

(THROUGH BRITAIN'S AGENCY.)

HOLLAND ACCEPTS ALLIES' PROPOSALS.

The Hague, March 18th.

In the Second Chamber, the Foreign Minister stated that Germany having declared that it was impossible to furnish Holland with 100,000 tons of grain within two months the Government would agree to the Allies taking over Dutch shipping if Holland could rely upon getting 100,000 tons of cereals and certain other commodities from America in accordance with the recent agreement drawn up in London. Also, if bunker coal for the transport of goods to Holland is furnished certain Dutch ships. Also, if the Allies guarantee that the ships shall not transport troops and war material, shall not be armed, and that the crews shall be perfectly free to attend to their navigation. Also, if destroyed ships are replaced immediately after the war. The Government could not go further.

LATEST CABLES.

UNEQUIVOCAL ACCEPTANCE REQUIRED.

London, March 18th.

The Government has freshly notified the Dutch Government that the Allies will immediately proceed to requisition Dutch shipping unless Holland unequivocally accepts the last Allied Note concerning the subject, to which a reply was expected yesterday. So far it has not been received. It is pointed out that Holland's apparent tardy acceptance of the arrangement proposed earlier and mentioned last night will no longer meet the case, as the position is radically changed.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA'S DEBTS.

London, March 18th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that an informal declaration signed by the representatives at Petrograd of all the foreign Powers was forwarded to the Commission of Foreign Affairs stating that they considered the decree regarding the repudiation of the Russian State Debts, the confiscation of property and similar measures as without force, and that they reserved the right of claiming damages from the Government for all the losses of their nationals.

So far as Mr. Balfour was aware no reply had been received.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BERNSTORFF

New York, March 18th.

Two men and two women, supposed to be French, have been deported. They lived in fashionable localities and were amply supplied with funds. It is alleged that they carried on a code correspondence with Count Bernstorff.

LAUNCH OF BIG CONCRETE SHIPS.

London, March 18th.

The Times' Washington correspondent states: "It is officially announced that the first big concrete ship of 8,000 tons was launched on the Pacific Coast, completely and successfully, six weeks after the concrete was first poured into the forms. Arrangements are being made to build 54 more concrete vessels. The advantages claimed for such ships are that their construction does not interfere with the building of steel vessels. Concrete ships can be launched within 50 days after the work starts, and the cost of the plant is only one-twentieth of the cost of a steel shipyard of equal capacity."

THE IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

London, March 18th.

The Attorney-General has notified a breach of contract by the Crown. The Postmaster-General would give a declaration to this effect. The petitioners are entitled to damages on the basis of six stations.

THE MINERS' COMBING-OUT.

FINAL FIGURES.

London, March 18th.

The previous figures in the South Wales miners' ballot were incomplete. The final result is: 49,258 for and 60,973 against.

The Durham miners voted in favour of the comb-out by 38,978 votes to 27,178.

LATER.

The Lancashire and Cheshire miners voted 15,940 for and 30,359 against the comb-out.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

London, March 18th.

The Press Bureau states that meetings of the Supreme War Council and important political conferences at Downing Street were held from Thursday to Saturday last. The Premiers of France and Italy attended.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 18th.

Silver is quoted at 41s. per ounce. There are small supplies. China is buying in America.

THE 'BRITISH WORKMAN' DEFENDS HIS HOME.

[BY WILL CROOKS.]

"I am a Poplar man. I was born in Poplar in poverty in a little one-roomed house in 1852. As a lad I was apprenticed nearby to a cooper. Nearly thirty years ago, the working men of Poplar chose me for my first public office, as member of the Board of Trustees. I live in Poplar to-day."

Poplar is part of the great working class quarter of East London, which starts at Whitechapel and stretches to Canning Town, the largest solely industrial quarter in the world. Here we have no leisure class, no middle class, none but working men and the tradesmen who supply them. East London is a natural reservoir for casual and drifting labour. In pre-war days, advertisements of factories to let here added as an attraction the words, "Abundant supplies of casual labour to be had."

Before the war, our people were the flotsam and jetsam of industry. The docks, the factories and the workshops employed a great deal of unskilled labour. The out-of-work and the half-employed naturally came here to be near what work was going. The familiar local phrase expressed the condition of most. They were "in and out of work regular." Our population changed every three years.

Casual labour means low wages, and East London is the home of poverty. We have many families living in one or two rooms, few families have a whole house to themselves. Gough Street, Poplar, where I live, is as good a street as is to be found within a radius of a mile. Yet I do not know a family save my own, that has a whole house to itself, and I think I know every family in the street. The houses in Gough Street are not large—two-storey houses, tenanted at thirteen shillings a week. But when thirteen shillings represents thirty-three per cent of a working man's wages, he cannot afford as much for rent.

In Poplar, the organized democratic movement is very strong. We have our fierce political controversies. Our efforts to improve the conditions of the very poor, to humanize the workhouse, to care for the child and to protect the rights of labour, have often been described. Our Labour League, born at the Dock Gates where we held our meetings, was one of the pioneers of labour representation in England.

ONCE STRONGLY ANTI-WAR.

We were strongly anti-war before the war with Germany began. We were so strongly for peace that we were willing to fight any man for it. In the Boer War we were outspokenly pro-Boer. At a time when national feeling ran very high, ours was the only district where not a single anti-war meeting was broken up. We not only held meetings in Poplar itself, we had demonstrations in Trafalgar Square, in the parks and in the streets. Three times at least during these demonstrations the oppositions to me was so fierce that it seemed as though I would be finished. Some men threatened to drive me out of public life because of my stand for the Boers. Others, like a man with a club, backed up a dense crowd, who faced me one afternoon after a demonstration on Parliament Hill Fields, and threatened to brain me, were ready to adopt a shorter way.

We stood for peace, for liberty and for friendship among nations. On one occasion, on a public visit to Germany, I proposed to the Kaiser. We were not in any sense military. We laughed at the Allies and Berties of Piccadilly. We opposed in every way we could any man who sought to promote war or to do anything likely to provoke war.

To-day Poplar, for many years the centre of anti-war propaganda, is actively supporting the Government in its conduct of the war against Germany. The men who stood by me in the peace demonstrations, in Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square in the days of the Boer War have sent their sons to fight for England. The younger men among them are in khaki themselves. Our lads have volunteered by the thousand, and many of them have died in the trenches. Our women cheer the lads as they leave, and welcome them as they return.

OUR MEN IN THE TRENCH.

I myself, the man of peace, have undertaken big recruiting campaigns. I have enlisted, lived among and encouraged the men in the trenches. I have taken the message from the men in the trenches to those in the workshops. On one occasion I held 36 big recruiting meetings, on the Tyne, the Tees and the Clyde in 28 days. I have done everything that I could to help the nation in the war.

When war was first threatened against us, I visited Woolwich, which I represent in Parliament. I said then: "My position is that in the hour of danger I am with the Government. I cannot help myself. We have fought for peace until the last moment, but if war has to come, you add I have got to shoulder our burden. We have got to see the old country through, to stand shoulder to shoulder and present a united front to the enemy."

Why did we working men of East London, the men who fought for peace in 1900, not speak in this way in 1914? The reason is simple. In the days of the Boer War we were pro-Boer because we thought that the liberty of the Boer was in danger. To-day, we stand by our country because we know that the liberty of our people is threatened. Our family is in trouble. Our family is standing together. And who, in the name of God, is going to say that we are not a family and fighting as a family? This war was forced on us.

A NEW HATE ESSAY.

FEROCIOUS ATTACK ON PRESIDENT WILSON.

Duke Ernst Günther of Schleswig-Holstein, a brother of the German Empress, has written an article of a most insolent and disgraceful character on "American Morality," which he contributes to *Nord und Sud*, a periodical edited by the notorious Herr Ludwig Steinhilber. It is mainly a ferocious attack on President Wilson.

The Duke cannot understand why the most recent utterances of President Wilson have not been still more severely castigated in the German Press, and why they have not been covered with the discredit they merit. "This President dares to express his moral indignation about German conditions, and to speak of the influence which the German monarchy exercises on other peoples. The most superficial knowledge of American conditions tells one that Russia is the only country where corruption is on a par with the corruption in America."

The American money magnate, says the Duke, is without shame. "Everyone of them has his two senators and several Congress members in his pocket. Nothing is thought of this—it is so usual. Mr. Wilson knows all about it, and yet he has the face to castigate us. Every official in Germany," says the Duke, "is able to show the 'white waistcoat' of a blameless life." Of course Dr. Wilson never accused German officials of corruption, but the Duke implies that he did, and his calumny is swallowed by the masses as truth.

DEMOCRATIC IMPERIALISM.

President Wilson, says the Empress's brother, is a professor, and must know all about Germany. He must know that its Imperial suffrage is more democratic than that of America, and that the Reichstag is not hampered by a Senate or a House of Lords. "I do not believe that one in a thousand American citizens has the slightest knowledge of the German constitution. How dare the President pose before Germany as a moral preacher? Were he not the leader of so huge a country we might regard him as a political mountebank."

"We Germans do not hate like the Latin races. I am sure we are foreign to our nature. But I am sure we are a referendum of the German people taken to-day as to the man whom they most detest there would be a unanimous vote for President Wilson; not because of his supply of munitions to our enemies, but because of his unctuous Pharisism, because of his unctuous indignation which is so contrary to his actual acts. He might have kept the peace of the world, but instead of this he allowed himself to become the creature of the Morgan Trust. He succumbed to plutocratic influences in their most frightful form."

father hurries back from work to play with the baby. He does not even stop to wash. The wife tells him not to disturb it. "It's mine, as well as yours, old girl," he says. He worships it. He worships her. The baby sickens. They hang over its cot, hour after hour, with anguish at their hearts. It dies. Heart-broken the man leans down, resting his head in his hand. "My God!" he cries.

"What have I done to deserve this? I would have given anything. I would have done anything, could my boy have lived. As that father feels over his dead babe, we feel over our homes and over the cause of liberty. We are defending. We will give anything, do anything to save it."

"But," say some folk, "you are giving up liberty. You are adopting all kinds of regulations in England. The people cannot do that. You must stay at work; you must go as a soldier if you are called; you can no longer do as you like."

A PRICE TO PAY.

Yes, but why? We have temporarily made a sacrifice of our individual freedom in order to secure it permanently. We are paying a price, but we are paying it of our own free will. You cannot get anything except at a price. You cannot have any spiritual gain without material sacrifice. When a big bit of work has to be done, you call in the expert and place yourself under his direction. We are engaged on the biggest task any nation ever undertook. We have called in the experts, the best experts we can find. We are letting them tell us what to do and how to go to work.

But if anyone supposes that the British people, who for hundreds of years have been pioneers in the fight for liberty, are going to allow themselves to be permanently deprived of freedom because of this, he is wrong. Our people have shown in the past that they know how to safeguard their rights. To-day they are willingly sacrificing much of the old freedom. But when the needs of the war go by, the temporary conditions will cease.

The great thing that concerns us now is the war. This is a fight to the finish, and the Kaiser has got to be finished. This war is everybody's business, workman and aristocrat alike. Everybody must help, and every class is helping. We are going to see this thing through. And we are willing to sacrifice everything.

We remember our brave lads. When visiting the front, I have seen men wounded. I have asked myself what are we that we should be worthy of the sacrifice these men are making. They are giving their lives for us! They are giving their all!

I recall the words of the King when, as Prince of Wales, he attended a great gathering at the Guildhall after his journey round the Dominions. "Wherever we went the people's hearts swelled with pride at their partnership in this great Empire. We have no lands, no possessions, and yet we all share the common heritage of freedom. And it is that common heritage which is at stake. Liberty or Kaiserism? I am for liberty!"

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

[BY "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" LABOUR
CORRESPONDENT.]

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Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to
P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

(REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG)
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via HONOLULU, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CANADA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Apr., at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 26th Apr., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 24th Mar., at 10 A.M.
"JOSEPH MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 27th Mar., at 9 A.M.
"SOSHI MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Mar., at 6 A.M.
"KAWO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 31st Mar., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 75 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. MITCHELL, First and Passenger Agents,
Frisco's Building, 100 Home Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	11.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 4.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Shingcheui Abordeen, Antau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santou, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samahai and Wanchow	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kangmoon	Except Saturdays 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Hankow and Sammel	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	—	—

From Shewanwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Kangmoon	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Hankow	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Kaukon	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 20th MARCH, 1918.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$316, sellers	233/- for 1 year ending 31.12.17	
INSURANCE.				
Canton	\$50	\$380, buy.	\$35 for 1915	
China Fire	\$50	\$183, buy.	\$5 for 1915	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$330	\$27 for 1915	
North China	\$25	T. 120, buy.	\$27 for 1915	
Union	\$100	\$300, sellers	\$50 for 1915	
Yankee	\$50	\$215, buyers	\$21 for 1915	
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$77, sellers	\$10 for year ending 30.6.17	
Canton Steamboat	\$15	\$18, buyers	50 cents for 1917	
Indo-China Frigate	\$25	\$52, buyers	3/- int. account 1917	
Do. Del.	\$25	\$15, sellers	9/- int. account 1917	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$28	\$2.10 for year ending 30.4.17	
ASTEROIDS.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$80, s. & b.	\$18 for 1915	
Malacca Sugars	\$20	\$29, buy.	\$5 for 1917	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$33, sel.	16 and bonus of \$4 for 1917	
El. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$131, buy.	\$3 int. account 1917	
Shanghai Docks	Ts. 100	T. 94, s. & b.	Ts. 9 for year ending 30.4.17	
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$40, buyers	\$7 for 1917	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$374, buyers	\$3 for 1 year 31.12.17	
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$363	\$34 making \$7 for 1917	
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$75	\$110	\$5.25 for 1917	
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$10	\$54, buyers	30 cents for 1917	
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$274	\$23 for 1917	
West Point	\$50	\$75	\$5 making \$8 for 1917	
ONG.				
Langkai	\$10	Ts. 14, buy.	T. 1 for year ending 31.10.16	
Shells	\$1	120/-, buyers	2/- int. account 1917	
Ural Caspian	\$1	20/-	\$2 for 1915/16	
MINEING.				
Kailash	\$1	40/-, buyers	1/- int. act. year ending 30.11.17	
Ranb	\$1	\$3, sellers	None since 1910	
Trook	\$1	22/-, buy.	2/- int. account 1917	
GUANO MILLS.				
Kwo	Ts. 50	T. 174, buy.	T. 20 for year ending 31.10.17	
Kung Yik	Ts. 10	T. 153, buy.	T. 2 for year ending 30.11.17	
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Ts. 50	T. 434, buy.	Ts. 6 for 1915	
Shanghai	Ts. 50	T. 158, s. & b.	Ts. 6 for year ending 30.11.17	
Yangtzepoo	Ts. 5	Ts. 80, buy.	72 and Prof. Shares for 1917	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Borneo	\$15	\$5, buyers	60 cents for 1915	
China Lights	\$5	\$42	None since 1915	
China Provident	\$10	\$7.10, buy.	70 cents for 1917	
Dairy Farms	\$75	\$29, buy.	\$3 for year ending 31.12.17	
Green Island Cement	\$75	\$7.80, s. & b.	50 cents for 1915	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$48, buyers	\$3 for year ending 30.11.17	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$22	\$3 int. account 1917	
Hongkong Paper	\$10	\$274, sellers	\$3 for 1917	
Hongkong Steel	\$10	\$10	\$1 for year ending 31.12.17	
Hongkong Tram	\$1	\$6.20, sel.	57 int. account 1917	
Peak Tram Old	\$10	\$5, sellers	72 for year ending 30.4.17	
Do. New	\$1	\$0.80, sel.	35 cents for year ending 31.12.17	
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$4, sellers	12 1/2 for 1915	
Union Waterworks	\$7	\$11	70 cents for 1917	
Wapoo & Co.	\$10	\$54, buyers	None since 1914	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$54, buyers		

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR END.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. % DATE.
AYER PAPER.					
General	\$1	Jan.	\$9.00	25 p. c.	—
General	\$1	Oct.	\$2.15	25 p. c.	—
General	\$1	April	\$4.00	25 p. c.	20 p. c.
General	\$1	June	\$7.75	25 p. c.	—
General	\$1	Aug.	\$2.25	25 p. c.	—
General	\$1	Dec.	\$4.40	25 p. c.	—
General	\$1	Dec.	\$4.40	25 p. c.	—
General	\$1	Sept.	\$12.50	25 p. c.	—
General	\$1	Jan.	\$3.80	25 p. c.	12 1/2 p. c.
General	\$1	Dec.	\$17.50	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London	\$10	Dec.	\$1.5	—	—

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

March 20th.

LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/1
Bank Bill, on demand	3/1 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	3/1 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight	3/1 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/1 1/2
Documentary Bill, 4 months' sight	3/1 1/2
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bill, on demand	42 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	43 1/2
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bill, on demand	73 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	73 1/2
ON HONGKONG.	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bill, on demand	— nom.
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bill, on demand	— nom.
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank Bill, at sight	— nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	14 1/2
ON MANILA.	
On demand	14 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.	
On demand	13 1/2
ON BATAVIA.	
On demand	13 1/2
ON HATYONG.	
On demand	13 1/2
ON SAIGON.	
On demand	13 1/2
ON BANGKOK.	
On demand	13 1/2
SOVEREIGN Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 6.40
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$41.8 1/2
RAR SILVER per oz.	\$43.4